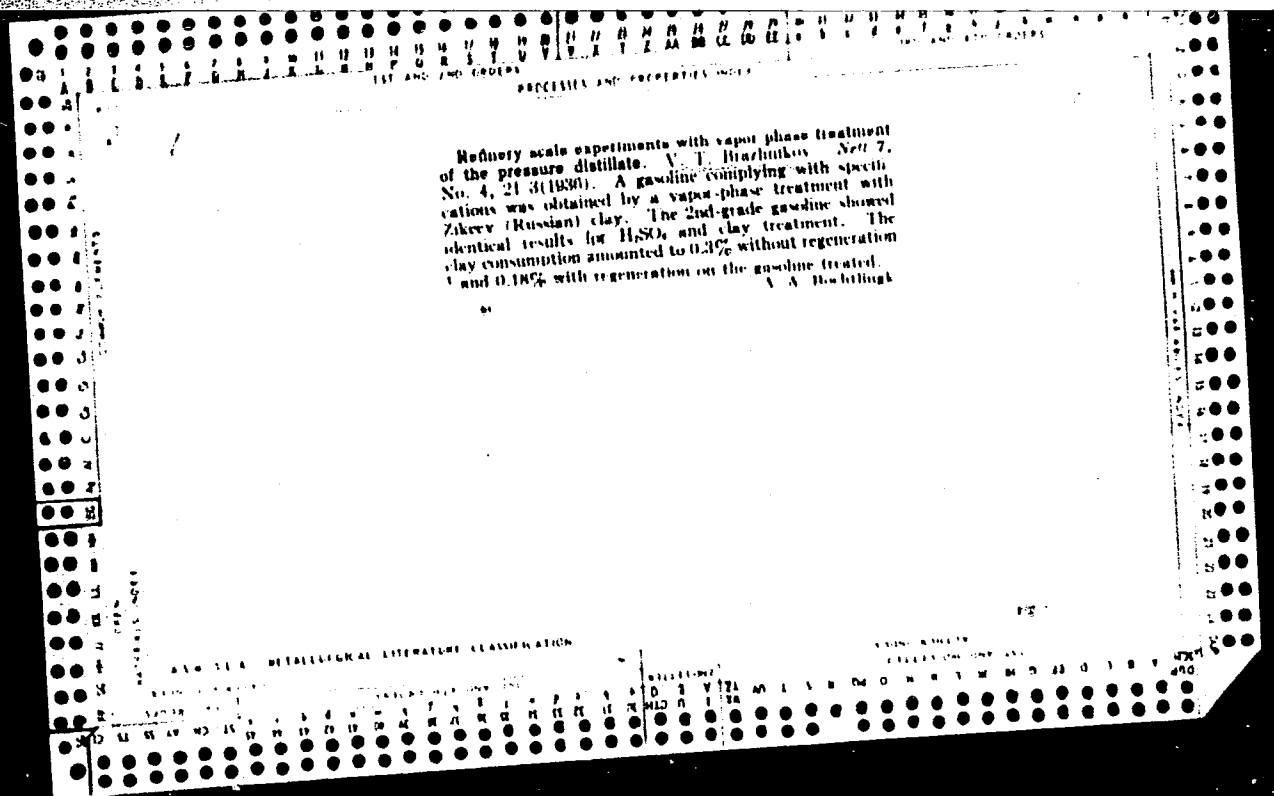




1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 104

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
CA 22 Desulfurization of gasolines from the Ishimbaev crude oils with aluminum chloride. B. A. Englin and A. I. Brashnikov. <i>Vostochnaya Neft</i> 1939, No. 43, 40-53; <i>Ref. Zh.</i> 1940, No. 6, 110; cf. C. A. 34, 1 4803. Desulfurization of Ishimbaev gasoline under pro- duction conditions with 0.5% of $AlCl_3$ decreased the con- tent of S from 0.16 to 0.03% in gasoline with a final b. p. of 120° and from 0.32 to 0.2% in gasoline with a final b. p. of 192°. The sensitivity of these desulfurized gasolines to the addn. of PbEt₂ increased considerably. Existing refining app. can be used for the desulfurization. W. R. Henn																									
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									

Modern Units (Cont.)

SOV/3222

tance of introducing modern refinery equipment into plants. Domestic and foreign refining units used in lubricating oil production are described and their flow sheets and yields presented. The book also contains sketches and descriptions of basic equipment secured from working drafts, planning organizations and from other available data in this field. Methods for estimating production costs and consumption rates are listed. Included also are flow sheets and descriptions of standard refinery equipment used in lubricating-oil producing units. The author thanks engineer N.P. Malinovskaya who wrote the chapter, "General Refinery Facilities Used by Lubricating Oil Producing Units", and A.I. Skoblo and B.I. Bondarenko who reviewed the manuscript. There are 42 references: 26 Soviet, 14 English, 1 French, and 1 German.

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Modern Units (Cont.)

SOV/3222

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ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.; LU PEY-CHZHAN; GAZIYEV, G.A.; ZHABROVA,
G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.; BRAZHNIKOV, V.V.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.;
PIONTKOVSKAYA, M.A.

Chromatographic determination of the adsorption isotherms of
gases and of the specific surface of solids. Kin.i kat. 1
no.2:287-293 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Adsorption)

S/020/60/113/001/010/040XX

R004/R067

AUTHORS:

Bozhukov, S. Z., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR,
Ivanovskiy, M. I., Lu Fey-chuan, G. A., Zhabrova,
G. M., Kadenkai, B. M., and Brachnikov, T. Y.

TITLE:

Rapid Chromatographic Method of Measuring the Adsorption
Isotherms of Gases and Vapors

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 4,
pp. 810-881

Since in heterogeneous catalysis the dimensions of the specific surface are of great importance, the authors attempted to develop a rapid method of determining the specific surface. Their studies were based on a paper by J. E. Wilson (Ref. 1) where the relation between the chromatographic curve and the form of the isotherm is theoretically studied. The results were compared with those of the ordinary vacuum technique. Fig. 1 shows the scheme of the experimental apparatus. The gas analyzer was an ionization detector on the basis of Pu^{241} (Ref. 5). The adsorption of heptane was measured. Nitrogen and sometimes argon were used as carriers.

Card 1/A

The height of the steps recorded corresponds to the initial concentration C_0 of the adsorbate. The desorption curves recorded on blowing the pure carrier gas through the column permit the calculation of the isothermal line of adsorption. In a variation of this method, the column is not through saturated, but the sample is periodically injected into the column through which the carrier gas flows. The apparatus used in this case is shown in Fig. 2. The sample is injected into the column through a valve which is closed during the adsorption process. The adsorption isotherm is calculated from the following equation: $f(C) = \frac{1}{C_0} \ln \frac{C_0}{C}$, where $f(C)$ is the amount of the substance adsorbed by 1 g of adsorbent (mole/g) in which C is the equilibrium concentration. It is the constant of the isotherm (Ref. 1). The values of $f(C)$ and C_0 are determined from the desorption curves. The following adsorbents were used: refractory diatomite bricks, silica gel of the type E (Te), nickel-hydroxide gel, nickel catalyst, MgO produced from $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, and carbon black. The values for MgO, silica gel, nickel hydroxide, and diatomite were in good agreement with those obtained by the vacuum technique. For adsorbents with a large number of very narrow pores (active

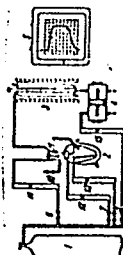
Card 2/A

card) the results were unsatisfactory. The range of application of the chromatographic method must be further studied. The authors thank I. Ye. Kopylov and M. A. Piontovskiy for preparing the coarse-pored silica gel Fe and nickel-hydroxide catalysts. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, 1 British, 1 Dutch, and 1 Hungarian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

RECEIVED: January 28, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: 1) cylinder with carrier gas; 2) bubbler with adsorbate; 3) chromatographic column; 4) gas analyzer; 5) recording potentiometer; 6) gas inlet; 7) gas outlet; 8) four-way cock; 9-12) rheostats.

S/020/60/113/001/010/040XX
R004/R067

S/195/60/001/004/007/015
B017/B055

AUTHORS: Gaziyeu, G. A., Yanovskiy, M. I., Brazhnikov, V. V.
TITLE: Simplified Chromatographic Method for the Determination of
Adsorbent and Catalyst Surfaces
PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 548-552

TEXT: A simple and rapid chromatographic method for the determination of adsorbent and catalyst surfaces was developed. The surface area was found by determining the vapor volume of reaction products adsorbed on adsorbents and catalysts at fairly low concentrations. Fig. 1 gives a scheme of the experimental arrangement. The surfaces of adsorbents and catalysts were calculated by the equation $S_g = A \cdot V_g$ (5), where S_g is the specific surface and V_g is the specific volume of adsorbed vapor. The method was tested using various adsorbents and catalysts and the results are listed in a table. The relation between the surface area of various adsorbents and catalysts and the volume adsorbed, as determined for

Card 1/2

Simplified Chromatographic Method for the S/195/60/001/004/007/015
Determination of Adsorbent and Catalyst Surfaces B017/B055

n-heptane, is shown graphically in Fig. 3. Experimental and calculated values are in good agreement. The dependence of V_g on the amount of the liquid sample introduced is shown graphically in Fig. 4. According to Table 5, the experimental and calculated values at various carrier gas velocities are in good agreement. N_2 or Ar were used as carrier gas. A linear relationship was found to exist between the adsorbed volume and the specific surfaces of the adsorbents and catalysts. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 3 Soviet, 2 US, 1 British, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

Card 2/2

SAKODYNSKIY, K.I.; VOLKOV, S.A.; MALAFEYEV, N.A.; BRAZHNIKOV, V.V.;
ZHAVORONKOV, N.M., akademik

Separation in preparative columns. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.2:394-
396 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. F. fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Gas chromatography)

KAZAKEVICH, V.Ye.; BRAZNIKOV, V.V.; VOLKOV, S.A.; SAKODYNSKIY, K.I.

Automatic sampling in preparative chromatography. Khim.i tekhn.
topl.i masel 8 no.11:49-52 N. '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.

TEST AND INSPECTION																									
TEST AND INSPECTION													PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX												
BRANCH 10-6													7												
Protecting part of the metal surface in tin plating.																									
A. G. Brazhnikov and A. E. Korzun. Russ. 11,419.																									
Sept. 30, 1935. The entire metal surface is parkerized, the surfaces to be tin-plated are cleaned and the goods are dipped into molten Sn.																									
AS - 51A, METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 12																									

L 07893-67

ACC NR: AF6021635

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0279/0281

AUTHOR: Brazhnikov, Ye. M.; Dzantiyev, B. G.; Popov, V. N.; Russiyev, Ye. K.; Shalomeyev, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Installation for the investigation of processes of chemonuclear synthesis under laboratory conditions

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 279-281

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, chemical energy conversion, fission product, radiation chemistry/ KhYaU-4 chemical synthesis unit, IRT nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The article deals with a possible direct use of atomic energy by transforming the energy of the fission fragments directly into chemical energy, bypassing intermediate energy forms such as mechanical, thermal, or electrical. In such a process, a mixture of simple gases passes through a chemonuclear unit, which is essentially a flow-through fuel element. The radiation produces radiation-chemical reactions that produce the end products. An example is the production of NO₂ from air under the influence of radiation. The authors describe special devices for the production of chemonuclear synthesis constructed at the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR, in particular a circulating chemonuclear installation (KhYaU-4), intended to investigate synthesis in the gaseous phase under laboratory conditions. The apparatus constitutes a closed loop in which the gas mixture is circulated by a com-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039: 541.15

L 07893-67

ACC NR: AP6021635

2

pressor. The products of the chemonuclear synthesis are produced continuously as the gas mixture flows through a thermostatically maintained irradiator located in the vertical experimental channel of a research reactor. The irradiator tubes are filled with finely dispersed nuclear fuel, such as glass wool containing U^{235} , B^{10} , or Li^6 . Another version of the irradiator, in which the fuel is deposited on discs, is also used. The reactor products are extracted from the gas mixture in a block of traps. A filter block decontaminates the gas mixture. The apparatus can also be used with other sources of ionizing radiation (electron accelerator, cyclotron, or cobalt installation). The apparatus described was tested with the electronic accelerator of the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR, in the IRT-1000 reactor of the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov, and in the IRT-2000 reactor of the Institute of Nuclear Power AN BSSR. The experiments have shown that the KhYaU-4 apparatus permits investigation of chemonuclear synthesis processes in various gas systems. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

BRAZHNIKOVA, A.V., akusherka (Bizhbulyakskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Bashkirskoy
~~ASSR)~~

Case of malformed fetus. Fel'd.i akush. 23 no.6:53-54 Je '58
(MIRA 11:6)

(LABOR, COMPLICATED)

POLESHCHUK, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, A.V., inzh.

Clarifying slurry from electrode manufacture by means of
centrifugation. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.12:15-16 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Centrifugation)
(Sewage--Purification)

BRAZHNIKOVA, E.F.; VABINCHUK, S.V.

Characteristics of the position of periastrons of spectral binary
orbits. Astron. zhur. 42 no.3:678-679 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18 5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I.
Lenina.

RUDZIT, E.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, I.D.

Effect of synthetic antineoplastic preparations on the dehydrase activity of the extracts of normal and tumorous tissues. Vop. onk. 11 no.6:58-62 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz laboratorii khimioterapii (zav. - kand.med.nauk E.A.Rudzit) Novokuznetskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - kand.khim.nauk A.G.Pechenkin).

BRAZHNIKOVA, L. A.

Brazhnikova, L. A. "Respiratory change of duck eggs during incubation,"
Trudy Nauch.-issled. in-ta ptitsevodstva, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 240-65

SO: U-2888, Letopis zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

BRAZHNIKOVA, L. A.

Brazhnikova, L. A. "Increase of effectiveness of goose egg incubation," Trudy Nauch.-issled. in-ta ptitsevodstva, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 266-91

SC: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

BRAZHNIKOVA, L. A.

Water exchange in goose eggs under normal hatching conditions and in an incubator. L. A. Brazhnikova. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Pishkoodstva* 24, 82-93 (1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 43237. — Data are presented about the changes of distribution of water within the parts of goose eggs under normal and artificial hatching conditions. The results indicate that the water and fat metabolism of the embryos proceed more intensively under normal conditions of hatching. E. Wierbicki MD

AUTHORS: Alekin, O. A., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, 20-114-4-19/63
Brazhnikova, L. V.

TITLE: New Data on the Drainage of Materials in Solution From the
Territory of the USSR (Novyye dannyye po stoku rastvorenykh
veshchestv s territorii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 748-750
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The entire drainage of materials in solution is subdivided in-
to the drainage of organic and mineral substances. The drainage
of mineral substances is subdivided into the drainage of
colloidal substances and of ions. The major portion of the en-
tire drainage consists of the drainage of ions and its study is
of great importance for the knowledge of erosion- and accumula-
tion-processes on the surface of the earth. Reference is made to
some preliminary works on this subject. The material of facts
accumulated during recent years on the hydrochemistry of large
rivers made another calculation of the drainage of ions possi-
ble. These data were collected by the network of hydrological
stations of the Hydrometeorological Service of the USSR up to
1955. Various data found in publications were also found. The
most data were obtained for large rivers, data on medium and
small rivers are scarce. Furthermore the data on the European

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New Data on the Drainage of Materials in Solution From the Territory of the USSR 2c-114-4-19/63

part of the USSR are much more complete than those on the Asiatic part. The entire drainage of ions from the entire territory of the USSR, according to recent calculations, amounts to 358,11 million tons (not counting the small basins without drainage). Differences against earlier measurements are pointed out. The bulk of dissolved salts (70,7%) is carried out into the ocean. $97,81 \pm 10$ million tons of salts flow into the Aral-Caspian Basin and salify it. The smallest quantity of salt (31,23 million tons) is transported to the Pacific, the greatest quantity of salt flows into the Arctic Sea (185,58 million tons). The value of the coefficient of ion drainage averaged for the entire territory of the USSR amounts to $17,9 \text{ tons/km}^2$ per year. The total value of the drainage of dissolved substances from the territory of the USSR amounts to 473,29 million tons per year, of that 354,64 million tons flow into the sea and 118,65 million tons into basins without drainage. There are 2 tables and 10 references, 10 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Hydrochemical Institute of the AS USSR, Novochoerkassk (Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novochoerkassk)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1956

Card 2/2

BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

20-5-40/60

AUTHOR ALEKIN, O.A., Corresponding Member of the Academy,
BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

TITLE New Data Concerning the Average Composition of River Water for the
Territory of the U.S.S.R.
(Novyye dannyye o srednem sostave rechnoy vody dlya territorii
SSSR, -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, V957, Vol 114, Nr 5, pp 1062-1065 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The annual average chemical composition of the water of a river basin represents an important characteristic. It comprises individual peculiarities of the composition and regime of smaller parts of the basin. This value, calculated on the basis of several years' data on the chemistry and drift of the river, characterizes the chemical composition of water. The average river-water composition is therefore for larger basins within a certain period of time a more or less stable value of great geochemical importance. The values of several years for ocean basins were calculated in the U.S.S.R. in 1951; during recent years they were defined more precisely by ion drift. Average values of the mineralization of river water of the ocean basins as well as of individual rivers reflect general regularities of the hydrochemical zone. Mineralization is lowest for the basin of the Polar Sea (105,2 mg/liter) and especially for the Pacific (52,4 mg/liter), their water-collecting areas being considerably moistened and the bottoms washed out by centuries of lixiviation. The difference in favor of the Frozen Ocean is caused by

Card 1/4

20-5-40/60

New Data Concerning the Average Composition of
River Water for the Territory of the U.S.S.R.

the increased mineralization of the rivers Onega, Northern Dvina and Lean, which are formed under special circumstances. The average mineralization is somewhat higher in the basin of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Black Sea and the Azov Sea (267 mg/l) is higher than that of the Baltic Sea (120,2 mg/l). Most highly mineralized are the basins without outlet of the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral (344,4 mg/l), especially the Amu-Darya river. The Volga lowers their average value. This average value reflects the low mineralization of the floods which represent the main part of the annual flow and it comes closer to them in this respect. The average chemical water composition of all ocean basins of the U.S.S.R. has similar common features. Everywhere dominate HCO_3^- and Cl^- , which is characteristic of the floods. This feature is also characteristic of the majority of surface waters, as a natural consequence of centuries of washing of surface rocks by precipitations, which formerly were above the erosion basis. For basins without outlet a somewhat higher SO_4^{2-} -content (up to 20% equ) at the expense of HCO_3^- -reduction was found. For a comparison of average mineralization with the elements on the income side of the salt balance of a basin, one has at present to make use of the mineralization of atmospheric precipitations, since they are quantitatively the most accessible. From a comparison of the obtained figures one could apparently draw the conclusion that the major part of the ion composition of river wa-

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New Data Concerning the Average Composition of River
Water for the Territory of the U.S.S.R.

ter is with regard to its origin connected with the precipitations. More, than that, the content of SO_4^{--} , Cl^- and Na^+ ions surpasses even in concentrated (i.e. exposed to evaporation) atmospheric waters their content in river water. This conclusion can, however, not be fully accepted. Such considerable amounts of salt as come into a water-collecting basin together with the precipitations have induced many investigators to consider the precipitations as the determinant factor for the increasing salt-content of the bottom and in the mineralization of surface waters. Without denying the essential importance of precipitations for the formation of surface waters, some circumstances must be mentioned which reduce that importance. In the atmosphere there occur, beside soluble matter (aerosols), suspensions of aeolian dust of local origin in the lower layers. The usual collection method of the precipitations and the mentioned suspensions does not make it possible to separate them. Therefore the latter, whether in a dry state or with the rain, enter into the measurement containers. But in falling down to the earth they might have a different fate. "Transit" salts of this kind can be displaced by the wind several times a year without having had an actual influence on the ion drift of the river. Thus there originates an exaggerated idea on the amount of salts falling out with precipitation and on their participation in the mineralization of the river water. The true share of these

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New Data Concerning the Average Composition of River
Water for the Territory of the U.S.S.R.

aeolian and suspended salts in the formation of the river wa-
ters has to be clarified by further investigation.
(2 tables, 8 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION Hydrochemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
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AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Alekin, O. A., Datsko, V. G., 307/30-58-3-25/43
Brazhnikova, L. V.

TITLE: Investigation of Chemical Processes in Natural Waters
(Izucheniye khimicheskikh protsessov v prirodnykh vodakh)
Conference in Novocherkassk (Soveshchaniye v Novocherkasske)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 119-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 12th hydrochemical conference was held in Novocherkassk from May 6-11. It had been called by the Gidrokhimicheskiy institut (Hydrochemical Institute). It was attended by about 250 persons: representatives of scientific research institutes, of universities, of planning and economic organizations of a number of republics and regions of the USSR. The main subjects discussed in the conference were investigations of the interaction of natural waters with rock, soil and silt. Such investigations were considered to be particularly interesting which attempted to give a model of the formation of natural waters. A considerable number of reports dealt with the investigation of the carbonate equilibrium in natural waters and of the factors exerting an influence on this process. Reports were also given on research dealing with the dynamics of or-

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Investigation of Chemical Processes in
Natural Waters

SOV/30-58-8-25 '43

ganic substances in natural waters. The methods used in the separation of organic substances from natural waters and in the investigation of their composition were found to be imperfect. The investigation of the qualitative composition of organic substances found in natural waters should be intensified by reverting to the use of spectrophotometry in the infrared range, and to that of chromatography. The importance of horizontal and vertical shifting of waters for physico-chemical and biological processes is also shown. The necessity of devoting more attention to the investigation of the relation between hydrochemical processes with hydrometeorological and hydrological conditions was emphasized. Reports were also given on research dealing with the regulation of rivers connected with the construction of hydroelectrical power plants and other hydrotechnical constructions.

Card 2/2

BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Ion discharge of rivers in the eastern part of the Greater Caucasus.
Gidrokhim.mat. 28:59-68 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g.Novochoerkassk.
(Caucasus--Rivers) (Water--Composition) (Ions)

РР620110076 А. В.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5374

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut

Gidrokhimicheskiye materialy, t. XXX (Hydrochemical substances, v. 30)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 213 p. Errata slip inserted.
2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut
(Novocherkassk).

Editorial Board (Title page): Resp. Ed. O. A. Alekin, N. V.
Veselovskiy, Deputy Resp. Ed. V. G. Jatsko, G. S. Konovalov,
M. I. Kriventsov, P. A. Kryukov; Resp. Secretary and K. G.
Lazarev. Ed. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov. Tech. Ed.:
I. T. Dorokhina.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for hydrologists, hydrochemists,
and hydrometeorologists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 22 articles on the hydrochemistry
of rivers and water bodies in the USSR. The authors discuss

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Hydrochemical Substances

SOV/5374

pollution, spectrographic methods of determining the content of microelements in water, and the content and discharge of ions, gases, as well as chemical, biogenic, and organic substances. A map showing the distribution of the ionic discharge of rivers in the USSR is the most complete to appear in print to date. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Brazhnikova, I. V. [Gidrokhimicheskiv institut AN SSSR, Novochoerkassk - Hydrochemical Institute AS USSR, Novochoerkassk]. Map of the Ionic Discharge of Rivers in the USSR 3

Fesenko, N. G., and V. I. Rogozhkin [Hydrochemical Institute AS USSR]. Accumulation of Phosphorus and Nitrogen Compounds in the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir Between 1954-1957, and the Change in Their Discharge at the Site of the Hydroelectric Power Facility 10

Card 2/8

BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Map representing the ion discharge of rivers of the U.S.S.R.
Gidrokhim. mat. 30:3-9 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Composition) (Rivers)

ALEKIN, O.A.; DATSKO, V.G., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; BRAZHNKOVA, L.V.

Methods for hydrochemical analyses of natural waters. Vest.AN SSSR-
30 no.8:121-123 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekin).
(Water--Analysis)

BRAZHNIKOVA, L. V., Cand. Chem. Sci. (diss) "Ion Flow of Rivers of USSR." Irkutsk, 1961, 19 pp. (Irkutsk State Univ.) 180 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 255).

ALEKIN, O.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

A contribution to the study of the runoff of dissolved substances
from the land of the globe. Gidrokhim. mat. 32:12-24 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Composition)
(Runoff)

ALEKIN, O.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Annual distribution of ion discharge in rivers of the U.S.S.R.
Gidrokhim.mat. 34:12-18 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Rivers) (Water--Composition)

ALEKIN, O.A.; DATSKO, V.G.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Hydrochemistry. Zhur.VKHO 6
no.1:94 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Water—Analysis)

DATSKO, V.G., prof.; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA,
L.V.; PONOMAREV, I.F., prof.

Fifteenth All-Union Hydrochemical Conference. Zhur. VKhO 6 no.6:
702 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Water conservation--Congresses)

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; ~~BRAZHNIKOVA,~~
L.V., kand.khim.nauk

Hydrochemical sources for the comprehensive utilization and protection
of water resources. Vest.AN SSSR 31 no.9:135-136 S '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Water--Analysis) .

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA,
L.V., kand.khim.nauk

Studies of the chemical composition of surface waters. Vest.AN
SSSR 32 no.8:124-125 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Water--Composition)

ALEKIN, O.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Relation between the ionic runoff and the runoff of matter in
suspension. Dekl. AN SSSR 146 no.1:203-206 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekin).
(Geochemistry)

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; PONOMAREV, I.F., doktor
khimicheskikh nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk;
BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Sixteenth Hydrochemical Conference. Zhur. VKHO 7
no.6:690 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Water-Composition)

BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

O.A. ALEKIN, L.V. BRAZHNIKOVA (USSR)

"Carrying-out by the rivers of dissolved substances from continents and its connection with mechanical erosion of the Earth surface."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust,
Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63

ALEKIN, O.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Methods of calculating ion flow. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:135-148 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskii institut, Novochoerkassk.
(Water--Composition) (Ions)

ALEKIN, O. A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L. V.

Several regularities connecting the ionic runoff with the runoff
of suspended silt. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 96 no. 2:115-123 Mr. Ap
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

YAKUSHEVA, A.S.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation in the upper reaches of the Sa. River. Hidrokhim. mat. 37:23-26 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Hidrokhimicheskiy institut Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Novocherkassk.

ALEKIN, O.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.; YAKUSHEVA, A.S.

Studying ionic runoff of arid basins based on the example of the
Sal River. Gidrokhim. mat 37:30-41 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeoro-
logicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Novocherkassk.

ALEKIN, O.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Significance of the process of weathering of rocks for the
mineralization of surface waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 37:99-108
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeoro-
logicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Novocherkassk.

ALEKIN, Oleg Aleksandrovich; BRAZHNIKOVA, Lidiya Valerianovna;
DRAGUNOV, E.S., red.

[Runoff of dissolved solids in the U.S.S.R.] Stok
rastvorenykh veshchestv s territorii SSSR. Moskva,
Nauka, 1964. 143 p. (MIRA 17:9)

DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim. nauk; PONOMAREV, N.F., doktor khim. nauk; FESENKO,
N.G., kand.khim. nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khim.nauk

The 17th hydrochemical conference. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.6:695 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
Gramicidin "S". Its origin and mode of action. G. P. Gause and M. G. Hrasnikova. <i>Am. Rev. Soviet Med.</i> 2, 134-8(1944).—A new strain of aerobic sporulating bacteria was isolated which produces a hitherto unknown cryst. polypeptide, m. 208-70°. This substance is designated as Soviet gramicidin or gramicidin "S." A method for large-scale production of gramicidin "S" is described. This substance seems to be effective against anaerobic infection. The isolated bacterium is similar to, though not identical with, the strain of Dubos and belongs to the <i>Bacillus brevis</i> type as described by Stokes and Woodward (C.A. 36, 2304). It produces alkali upon sucrose broth, H₂S upon peptone, and is thermophilic, grows up to 60°, although max. production of gramicidin "S" is observed at 40-45°. The bacteria are grown in large containers on 10% yeast autolyzate with 0.5% of added glucose, the fluid level not exceeding 5-6 cm. After 6 days of incubation at 40-45° the culture fluid is acidified by HCl to pH 4.7, the supernatant liquid discarded and the sediment cone. in a supercentrifuge. The sediment is spread upon plates and dried at 60-80°. The dry product is ground in a ball mill. Four l. of alc. is added to each kg. of powder to obtain a 5% alc. soln. of gramicidin "S." It is diss. with alc. to a 4% concn., filtered through a Seltz filter, sealed in ampoules, and used in clinical practice without further purification. The yield of dry gramicidin "S" is about 400-500 mg. per l. of bacterial culture but can be increased to about 750 mg. when peptones are added to the nutritive medium. To obtain the active principle of the strain in pure cryst. form mix. 1 vol. unit of the crude alc. ext. of	gramicidin "S" with 3 vols. of water, ext. repeatedly with ether to eliminate lipid substances, evap. the lipid-free soln. to dryness at 37-40°, dissolve the dry residue in a small amt. of warm alc. on a water bath at 40-5°, add charcoal, filter the warm soln. rapidly and place it on ice. The active principle crystallizes. Filter and wash the cryst. mass several times with cold acetone through the filter. Recrystallize 2 or more times from the acetone-water soln. with the charcoal and wash each time with pure cold acetone. Gramicidin "S," gramicidin Dubos and tyrothricine-HCl have the following const., resp.: m.p. 208-70°, 228-30 and 240°; N content 11, 14.8 and 14.3%; biuret reaction pos. in all cases. Gramicidin "S" is somewhat more effective than tyrothricin in killing streptococci and pneumococci. Gramicidin "S" is less selective in its antibacterial action than tyrothricin. Gramicidin "S" prevents growth and kills many gram-neg. organisms suspended in nutritive broth (<i>B. proteus vulgaris</i> and <i>B. coli</i>). Solas. contg. 400-800 γ of gramicidin "S" per cc. do not interfere with the activity of leucocytes in human wounds when applied locally or in cavities. The dry form does not lose its antibacterial activity even when heated to 180°. Its aq. solus. autoclaved at 120° for 30 min. retain their activity. No visible flocculation and reduction of activity are observed when gramicidin "S" is heated for 1 hr. with 1% HCl. After hydrolysis

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3
Effect of solutions of sodium chloride, potassium chloride, hydrochloric acid, and acetic acid on the intensity of the lithium line. S. A. Borovik and M. G. Brazhnikova. <i>Trav. lab. biogekhem. akad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 7, 100-10 (1944). - Results show that (1) in all cases, the intensity of the Li line is augmented, (2) the increase is more pronounced in the more concd. solus., and (3) NaCl and KCl augment the intensity more strongly than do HCl and CH₃COOH. This permits detection of Li at concns. which could not be detected in aq. solus.; as little as 0.00025% Li can be detected in presence of KCl or NaCl. N. S. Yanick		
A.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		
REGIONAL DIVISION 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	SUBJECT MATTER 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	REGIONAL DIVISION 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
GRAMICIDIN C, M. G. BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G. BRAZHNIKOVA, A. N. BELOZERSKIY, and T. S. PASHINA (Tsentr. Inst. Malyarii i Med. Parazitol. NKZ drava S.S.S.R., Moscow). Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med. 18, No. 4/5, 3-6(1944). Gramicidin C is formed by a special spore-forming, aerobic soil bacillus called "Hauze-Brazhnikova." These bacilli are grown at 40-41° on a 10% yeast autolyzate with 0.5% glucose. After 6 days the nutritive liquid is acidified with HCl to pH 4.7. Gramicidin C ppt., the clear liquid is siphoned off, the residue is centrifuged. The ppt. obtained is dried at 50-60°, ground to powder and extd. with alc. (4 cc. of alc. for 1 g. of powder); yield of dry gramicidin after triple extr. is about 400-500 mg. from 1 l. of bacterial culture. The crude gramicidin is purified by extg. with ether, drying at 37-40°, dissolving in a small amt. of warm alc. at 40-45°, adding activated C, and then filtering quickly. The filtrate is placed in snow and gramicidin crystals ppt. out. The crystals are filtered off and washed several times with cold acetone. After several recrystns. from acetone with C, the gramicidin C m. 268-270°, had mol. wt. of 1060-1340. It is insol. in water, acids, and alkali. It dissolves readily in alc. and not so readily in acetone. When heated with 22% HCl gramicidin C goes into soln. only after 18-20 hrs. It hydrolyzes completely after heating 45-50 hrs. with 22% HCl. Gramicidin C contains free amino groups in α-position; it has the β-amino group of ornithine in the bound state. It contains 10.15% of proline and more than 40% of leucine. It does not contain tryptophan, tyrosine, phenylalanine, arginine, histidine, aspartic acid, or glutamic acid. It is effective against staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci, <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>, <i>Cl. histolyticum</i>, and such gram-neg. bacteria as <i>Eberthella typhosa</i>, <i>Salmonella Schottmülleri</i>, <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>, <i>Vibrio comma</i>, <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i>. G. Lebedeff																			
ASR-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-27									
1950-1954										1955-1959									
1960-1964										1965-1969									
1970-1974										1975-1979									
1980-1984										1985-1989									
1990-1994										1995-1999									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										100 AND 2TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA GRAZHNIKOVA, M. G. 11C Preparation and properties of crystalline gramicidin. C. J. F. Gause, M. G. Grazhnikova and N. P. Lisovskaya. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.</i> 43, 228-31; <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.</i> 43, 217-19(1944)(in English).—A recently isolated, new strain of soil bacillus when grown in a 10% yeast autolysate for 6 days produced about 300 mg. of cryst. gramicidin (I) (cf. C. A. 33, 8678) per l. of culture, from which I was pptd. in impure form by adding HCl to a pH of 4.7. The ppt. was filtered off, extd. 3 times with alc., the ext. concd. in vacuo to 1/10 its vol. and dild. with 10 vols. of a 1% aq. NaCl soln. again to ppt. I. This ppt. was then dissolved in alc. to give 20 mg. of I per 0.5 cc. and sealed in ampoules. In treating wounds 20-mg. ampoules were dissolved in 25-50 cc. of sterile water and this soln. was applied with tampons. Good results were obtained with gas gangrene infections of the hip of guinea pigs and on white rats having hip wounds infected with soil organisms. I is bactericidally effective at concns. of 12-400 γ per cc. against cultures of staphylococci, pneumococci, gonococci and <i>C. diphtheriae</i>. J. W. Perry																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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SUBGROUP 1										SUBGROUP 2									
SUBGROUP 3										SUBGROUP 4									

11C

ALPHABETIC INDEX																										NUMERIC INDEX																									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
BRASHNIKOV, M. G. CA 11C Isolation and properties of the active principle of litmocidin. M. G. Brashnikova (Acad. Med. Sci., Mos- cow). <i>Mikrobiologiya</i> 15, 273-7(1940); cf. C.A. 40. 5789P.—Litmocidin (I) was extd. from agar cultures of <i>Pro- actinomyces cyanus antibioticus</i> with water or with acidi- fied EtOH, Me₂CO, Et₂O, or AmOAc (pH 3). The aq. ext. contains 2 pigments, both indicators (red blue and orange:green). The red:blue pigment is I; the other is not an antibiotic. Purified I melts at 144.6°; it was iso- lated by adsorption on active C from the acidified aq. ext. (pH 3-3.6). The C was extd. 3-5 times with acidified Me₂CO, which was evapd. off; the powder was dissolved in EtOH and pptd. with water. The blue (alk.) form is more sol. in water. Both forms inhibit growth of <i>Staphylo- coccus aureus</i> at 0.25 U.P.U. Julian F. Smith																																																			
ASAC 55.4 DETAIL OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

BRASHNIKOVA, M. G.

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The isolation, purification, and properties of litmocidin.
M. G. Brashnikova (Inst. of Tropical Med., Moscow, U.S.S.R.). *J. Bact.* 51, 655-7 (1946).—Litmocidin, a new antibiotic substance produced by *Proactinomyces cyaneus-antibioticus*, was isolated and purified. It has a const. m.p. (144-146°). It is a pigment, and has much in common with the anthocyanin pigments of plants. It can be isolated in 2 forms; acid (red) and alk. (blue), possessing different solubilities in water. Both forms inhibit the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* in nutrient broth in a diln. of 1:4,000,000. Litmocidin is completely extd. from water by amyl alc. in acid reaction. If the reaction is made alk., it passes into the water again and becomes blue. It forms a blue ppt. with Pb(OAc)₂. Acid solns. of litmocidin are decolorized by Zn dust, and upon exposure to air the color returns. It is decolorized by bisulfite, but the color is not restored by strong acid. Dry litmocidin is entirely stable. Boiling of 0.1% aq. solns. for 30 min. shows it to be stable at an acid reaction. Strong alkalis at room temp. destroy the activity but not the color. Heating it with 20% HCl at 80-90° removes the color but does not interfere with the antibiotic action. I. T. M.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.

USSR/Medicine - Staphylococci 1 Mar 1948
Medicine - Respiration

"Effect of Gramicidin C on the Respiration of Staphylococcus Aureus and Bacillus Enteritidis," M. G. Brazhnikova, Inst Malaria in Med Parasitol, Acad Med Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 7

Experiments conducted on cultures of staphylococcus aureus and B. enteritidis taken from agar substance and suspended in phosphate buffer. Concluded that magnitude of absorption of oxygen by the suspension of microbes takes place because of consumption of some endogenous food materials, destruction of which

47756

USSR/Medicine - Staphylococci (Contd) 1 Mar 1948

stimulated by the gramicidin. With higher content of glucose in the surrounding medium the microbes basically consume the added sugar, and this partially maximizes the stimulating action of gramicidin C on the respiration of staphylococcus. Submitted by Academician A. I. Operin, 9 Jan 1948.

47756

BRUCHNIJAN, M. G.

37576. Antibiotiki V sb: Nauka i zhizn'. M., 1949, s. 451-60.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.-G.

17

CA

Fundamentals of extracting and purifying antibiotics.
M.-G. Brazhnikova. *Uspehi Sovetskoi Biol.* (Advances in Modern Biol.) 29, 360-9(1950).—Techniques of adsorption, solvent extrn., pptn., and chromatography are reviewed. 45 references. Julian F. Smith

GAUZE, G.V., BRAZENIKOVA, M.G.

Antibiotics

Effect of albomycin on bacteria. Novosti med. no. 23, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, DECEMBER 1952. 1953. Unclassified.

BLOCK, R.J.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.[translator]; GAUZE, G.F., professor,
redaktor. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

[Paper chromatography] Khromatografiia na bumage. Perevod s
angliiskogo M.G.Brashnikovoi. Pod red. i s predisl. G.F.Gauze.
Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 212 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Chromatographic analysis)

~~BRAZHNIKOV, M. G.~~

USSR/ Medicine - Antibiotics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 42/56

Authors : Brazhnikova, M. G.; Lomakina, N. N.; and Muravyeva, L. I.

Title : Albomycin, its properties and chemical nature

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/5, 827-830, Dec 11, 1954

Abstract : Albomycin was derived from cultured liquid of ray fungus (*Actinomyces sub-*
tropicus and isolated in 1949 by G. F. Gauze. It represents an iron con-
taining cyclic polypeptide, it possesses certain basic characteristics and
forms salts when in contact with various acids. Chemically pure albomycin
sulfate appears in the form of an amorphous powder of brick-red color, is
easily soluble in water, less soluble in methanol and insoluble in other
organic solvents. The antibacterial activity of that salt, is described.
Tables; graph.

Institution: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Institute for the Search of New Antibio-
tics

Presented by: Academician V. N. Shaposhnikov, October 8, 1954

BRAZHNIKOVA,
M. G.

Isolation, purification, and properties of actinomycins produced by various cultures of actinomycetes antagonists. M. G. Brazhnikova, N. N. Lomakina, V. G. Guseva, and E. S. Kudrina. *Antibiotiki* 1, No. 4, 3-5 (1958).—A group of bright red, crystalline antibiotics were obtained from cultures of the actinomycetes antagonists, *Actinomyces mutabilis*, *Streptomyces flavelus* var. *rectus*, *A. abikansum* var. *spiralis*, and *Nocardia bicolor*. By their antibacterial spectra, points of fusion, solubilities, and method of isolation from liquid cultures they resemble the actinomycins. Like the latter, the new antibiotics were found to be chromopeptides and can be classified with the actinomycin group (cf. C.A. 43, 40455).

D. M. Chen

BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

F-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68473

Author : Trenina, G.A., Ganze, G.F., Preobrazhenskaya, V.F.,
Brazhnikova, M.G., Sharova, Yu.A.

Title : Antivirubin-Antiviral Antibiotic Formed by Actinomyces
longispororuber.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1956, 1, No 4-9-13, 62

Abstract : The morphologic, cultural and biochemical indications are stated for the most productive strain No 8173, in relation to antivirubin (I), isolated from desert soils of Kara-Kumov. The antibiotic accumulates mainly in the actinomycete mycelium. The optimal medium for formation of I is nutrient agar, containing Chottinger broth (30 mg % amino nitrogen), 1% glucose, and 0.5% sodium chloride. The fullest isolation of I is obtained by steeping the agar nutrient medium on which the product was cultivated in strong acetone and subsequent

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Do not Search for New Antibiotics AMIS USSR

Reaction of albomycin with iron. M. G. Brzhneva,
N. N. Lomakina, and M. K. Kudanova. *Doklady Akad.
Nauk S.S.S.R.* 108, 677-9 (1958); cf. *C.A.* 49, 5573f. — At
pH under 6 albomycin adds a 2nd atom of Fe and forms
albomycin-Fe which decomp. at pH above 7 to original
albomycin with release of Fe. Activity of the Fe deriv. is
the same as that of albomycin. The 1st Fe atom in albo-
mycin detrs. the level of antibacterial activity and cannot
be replaced by any of the cations that were tried. The
albomycin-Fe complex behaves like a cation on ion-ex-
change columns and in relation with age NaOH Fe is re-
tained on the column and albomycin passes into effluent.
G.M. Kosolapoff

Inst. for Search for New Antibiotics, AMS USSR

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G. (Dr. of Biol. Sci.)

"Albomycin,"

p. 220 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. p. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

BRAZHNIKOVA M.G.
SHORIN, V.A.; YUDINTSEV, S.D.; KUNRAT, I.A.; GOL'DBERG, L.Ye.; PEVZNER, N.S.;
BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; LOMAKINA, N.N.; OPARYSHEVA, Ye.F.

The new antibiotic actinoidin. Antibiotiki 2 no.5:44-49 S-O '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut po izuskaniiu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
actinoidin, pharmacol. (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.
GAUZE, G.F.; PREOBRAZHenskAYA, T.P.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; IL'ICHEVA, N.P.;
~~BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.~~; LOMAKINA, N.N.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; SHORIN, V.A.;
~~KUNRAT, I.A.~~; SHAPOVALOVA, S.P.

Crystallomycin, a new antibacterial antibiotic [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 2 no.6:9-14 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,
crystallomycin, prod. from Actinomyces violaceoniger (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES
violaceoniger, prod. of antibiotic crystallomycin (Rus))

Brazhnikova M.G.

~~BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.~~; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; GAUZE, G.F.; SVESHNIKOVA, M.A.;
~~BOBKOVA, T.S.~~; SHORIN, V.A.; ROSSOLIMO, O.K.

Coerulomycin, a new antiviral antibiotic produced by *Actinomyces*
coerulescens [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 2 no.6:16-20
N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut po izuskaniiu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCETES,
coerulescens, prod. of antiviral antibiotic coerulomycin
(Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,
coerulomycin, prod. by *Actinomyces* *coerulescens* (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; MIKESH, O. [Mikeš, O.]; LOMAKINA, N.N.

Studying the homogeneity of albomycin [with summary in English].
Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:111-117 Ja-F '57. (MLBA 10:7)

1. Institut khimii Chexhoslovatskoy akademii nauk (Praga) i
Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR (Moskva)
(ANTIBIOTICS,
albomycin, components (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; USPENSKAYA, T.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.B.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.;
GAUZE, G.F.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; SHORIN, V.A.; ROSSOLIMO, O.K.; VERTO-
GRADOVA, T.P.

New antiviral antibiotic heliomycin. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:29-34 Mr-Apr
'58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS,

heliomycin, prep, from Actinomyces flavochromogenes
var. heliomykini & antiviral properties (Rus))

(ACTINOMYCES, metabolism,

flavochromogenes var. heliomykini, heliomycin syn-
thesis (Rus))

BRAZHENIKOVA, H.G.; KHAYUROVA, L.P.

Some features of the desorption of albomycin from coal.
Antibiotiki 3 no.5:54-58 S-0 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
albomycin, serption from coal (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; LOMAKINA, N.N.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Some characteristics of the adsorption and desorption of albomycin on permutit and SDV-3 cation-exchange resin [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:29-32 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
albomycin, adsorption & desorption on permutit &
cation-exchange resin (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.,

"The investigation of a large group of antibiotics of polypeptide type"

report presented at the 10th All-Union Conf. on Highly Molecular Compounds,
Biologically Active Polymer Compounds, Moscow, 11-13 June 1958. (Vest. Ak
Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 9, pp. 111-113)

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; IOMAKINA, N.N.; NURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Production of a highly-active preparation of albomycin. Antibiotiki,
4 no.2:24-29 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

albomycin, prod. of highly active prep, (Rus))

GAUZE, G.F.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; POPOVA, O.L.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; USPENSKAYA, T.A.;
ROSSOLIMO, O.K.

Mutomycin, a new antibiotic produced by *Actinomyces atroolivaceus*.
Antibiotiki 4 no.3:20-23 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS,

mutomycin, prod. by *Actinomyces atroolivaceus*
& pharmacol. (Rus))

BRAZHEHIKOVA, M.G.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; LAVROVA, M.F.

Isolation, purification and investigation of certain physico-chemical properties of antibiotic 6613. Antibiotiki 4 no.4: 29-33 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS chem)

LOMAKINA, N.N.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.

Chemical composition of crystallomycin. Biokhimiia 24
no.3:425-431 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of New Antibiotics, Academy of Medical Sciences
of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(ANTIBIOTICS,

crystallomycin, chem. (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; LAVROVA, M.F.; GORYUNKOVA, A.D.

Studies on desorption processes and the purification of colimycin
on an ion-exchange resin KB4-P2. Antibiotiki 5 no.2:13-16 Mr-Ap.
'60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut po izyskaniya novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(NEOMYCIN) (ION EXCHANGING SUBSTANCES)

BRAZENIKOVA, M. G., KUDINOVA, M. K., and MURAYEVA, L. I.
(USSR)

"Chemical Nature of the Antibiotic Monomycin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

GAUZE, G.F.; KHORIN, V.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.P.
IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; LAVROVA, M.F.; USPENSKAYA, G.A.; GOL'DBERG,
L.Ye.; STANISLAVSKAYA, M.S.; IVANOV, K.K.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.

Monomycin , a new antibacterial antibiotic. Nauch. inform.
Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:39-40 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov (direktor - prof.
G.F.Gauze) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Quantitative determination of free amino groups and the molecular weight of the antibiotic monomycin. Antibiotiki 6 no.5:387-401
My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

LOMAKINA, N.N.; YURINA, M.S.; LAVROVA, M.F.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.

Actinoidin and its separation into biologically active variants.
Antibiotiki 6 no.7:609-618 JI '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOIDIN)

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.;
PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.

Isolation, purification and study of some physical-chemical
properties of the new antibiotic olivomycin. Antibiotiki
7 no.3:39-44 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; LOMAKINA, N.N.; LAVROVA, M.F.; TOLSTYKH, I.V.; YURINA,
M.S.; KLYUYEVA, L.M.

Isolation and properties of ristomycin. Antibiotiki 8 no.5:392-
396 My'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.

Hydrolysis of some antibiotics and their decomposition products
in the presence of ion-exchange resins. Antibiotiki 8 no.7:
588-592: J1'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

BRAZNIKOVA, M.G., prof.

"Chemistry of antibiotics" by M.M.Shemiakin and others. Vest.
AN SSSR 33 no.7:125-126 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Antibiotics) (Khokhlov, A.S.) (Kolosov, M.N.) (Bergel'son, L.D.)
(Antonov, V.K.) (Shemiakin, M.M.)

KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; BORISOVA, V.N.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.

Chromatographic comparison between olivomycin and some related antibiotics. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1064-1067 D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.; LOMAKINA, N. N.; LAVROVA, M. F.

"The antibiotic ristomycin and its properties."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Inst for Search for New Antibiotics, AMS USSR, Moscow.

KRUGLYAK, Ye. B.; MEZENTSEV, A. S.; BORISOVA, V. N.; FEDOROVA, G. B.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.

"Characterization of some olivomycin derivatives and decomposition products."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Inst for Search of New Antibiotics, AMS USSR, Moscow.

BERLIN, Yu. A.; KOLOSOV, M. N.; SHEMYAKIN, M. M.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.*

"Olivomycin - hydrolysis and alcohololysis."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Inst of Chemistry of Natural Substances, AS USSR, Moscow; *Inst for the Search
of New Antibiotics, AMS USSR, Moscow.